THE

Caledonian Mercury.

№ 9524. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14. 1782.

FIFE HUNT

Will meet at CUPAR upon Monday the 28th of October.—Balls, Public breakfasts, and Ordinaries, as uſual.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Claſſes for the different Branches of Education will be opened the enſuing ſeſſion as follows, under the inſpection of the Rev. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D.D. Principal.

I.—LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Days of opening the Claſſes.	Hours.	Profeſſors.
1ſt Humanity Claſs, Thurſday, Oct. 10,	8 morning, and 12 noon,	Mr HILL.
2nd Humanity Claſs, Tueſday, Nov. 12,	11 forenoon,	
1ſt Greek Claſs, Wedneſday, October 16,	10 forenoon, and 1 afternoon,	Mr DALZEL.
2nd Greek Claſs, Tueſday, November 12,	8 morning, and 2 afternoon,	
1ſt Mathematical Claſs, Monday, Nov. 4,	9 morning,	Mr STEWART.
2nd Mathematical Claſs, Tueſday, Nov. 14,	12 noon,	
3rd Mathematical Claſs, Monday, Nov. 18,	8 morning,	
1ſt Philoſophy or Logic Claſs, Tueſday, Nov. 12,		Mr BRUCE.
2nd Philoſophy or Logic Claſs, Tueſday, Nov 19,		
Moral Philoſophy, Tueſday, November 12,	10 forenoon,	Dr FERGUSON.
Natural Philoſophy, Wedneſday, Oct. 30,	11 forenoon,	Mr ROBISON.
Natural Hiſtory, Tueſday, November 12,		Dr WALKER.
Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, Thurſday, Nov. 14,	12 noon,	Dr BLAIR.

II.—THEOLOGY.

Divinity Hall, Tueſday, November 19,	11 forenoon,	Dr HAMILTON & Dr HUNTER.
Church Hiſtory, Saturday, November 23,	ditto,	Mr CUMING.
The Hebrew and Oriental Languages, Tueſday, Nov. 12,	9 morning, and 12 noon,	Dr JAMES ROBERTSON.

III.—LAW.

The Law Claſſes will be opened on Wedneſday the 18th November.

Inſtitutes and Pandects,	Mr DICK.
Scots Law,	Mr WALLACE.
Public Law,	Mr MACONOCHIE.
Univerſal Hiſtory,	Mr TYTLER.

IV.—MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery,	Laſt Wed. of October. 1 afternoon,	Dr MONRO.
Practice of Medicine,	9 morning,	Dr CULLEN.
Chemiſtry & Chemical Pharmacy,	10 forenoon,	Dr BLACK.
Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy,	11 forenoon,	Dr HOME.
Inſtitutions of Medicine,	8 morning,	Dr GREGORY.
Midwifery,	4 afternoon,	Dr YOUNG and Mr HAMILTON

CLINICAL LECTURES,

On the Caſes of the Patients in the Royal Infirmary,
By Dr HOME and Dr GREGORY,

On Tueſday and Friday, at five o'clock in the evening.

The Firſt Lecture by Dr Home, on Tueſday the 12th of November.

Dr HOPE

Will begin a COURSE of BOTANY on the 1ſt of May.

SALE of Millinery and Haberdaſhery GOODS.

ON Wedneſday next, the 18th inſtant, there will begin to be SOLD off, in that large warehouſe in the Luckenbooths, formerly poſſeſſed by Mr Gloag, the WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of the late Mrs MACKENZIE, conſiſting of a great variety of Printed Cottons, Muſlins, Modes, Perſians, &c. &c. Great part of the Goods are juſt arrived, being commiſſioned by Mrs Mackenzie immediately before her death, in order to furniſh the above warehouſe, being conſiderably larger than her former one. As the whole muſt be diſpoſed of, great bargains may be expected.

W. MACKENZIE, ſon of the ſaid Mrs Mackenzie, takes this opportunity of requeſting all thoſe indebted to his mother, to make payment of their accompts to him, at the warehouſe, as ſoon as poſſible, (he being properly authoriſed to diſcharge the ſame) as he does not intend carrying on the buſineſs, and cannot keep the books in his own hand after November next.

And alſo, all thoſe to whom ſhe is indebted are deſired to lodge their grounds of debt with him on or before the 15th October next, in order that the moſt ſpeedy method may be adopted for their payment.

Not to be repeated.

Carron Grates, Light Kitchen Furniture, &c.

To be SOLD, at W. BRAIDWOOD's CARRON WAREHOUSE, near Herriot's Entry, Graſs Market, Edinburgh,

A LARGE and Elegant Aſſortment of Carron Grates, neatly fitted up to all the common ſizes, and a great variety of Plates to anſwer chimnies of any ſize whatever—Smoke Stoves, on the ſame conſtruction with Brodie's Regiſter Fire Stoves, fitted to chimnies of every ſize—Perpetual Ovens, Boiling Tables, Pedeſtal Stoves, Laundry Heater and Stewing Stoves, Furnace Doors and Grates, Water Boilers with Braſs Cocks, Pots, Kettles, Smoothing Irons, and a great variety of other Carron articles.

Light Annealed Caſt Iron Pots, Goblets, Stew Pans, and Tea Kettles, both of the Birmingham and Carron Manufacture, all of them as neat as copper veſſels, not much heavier, and entirely free of their pernicious quality.

Juſt arrived, a new aſſortment of Tongs, Pokers, and Shovels, conſiſting of a great variety of ſizes and qualities—Fine Die-cut Steel Fenders, and common ribbed ditto, at very moderate prices—Alſo a parcel of London-made Wire Fenders, of the neateſt patterns.

W. BRAIDWOOD reſpectfully begs leave to expreſs the grateful ſenſe he entertains of favours already received, and to aſſure his cuſtomers and the public, that he will ever ſtudy to merit their approbation, by keeping a large aſſortment of the beſt goods, ſelling them on the loweſt terms, and adding to his ſtock every new article as ſoon as it can be had.

To be SOLD by JOHN GRANT Merchant in LEITH,

LEMONS, in cheſts and half cheſts.

RUSSIA SOAP, very old, and of the beſt quality.

CHEDDER CHEESE,
WILTSHIRE ditto,
DOUBLE GLOCESTER ditto,
—all of a very fine quality.

N. B. The Lemons are lately imported from Liſbon. The cheſts are of the largeſt ſize; and purchaſers may have them repacked, if they incline.

PREMIUMS AT THE LINEN HALL.

TRUSTEES OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 10th September* 1782.

THE Commiſſioners and Truſtees for Fiſheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland, having found the uſefulneſs of the LINEN HALL, and of the Premiums which were given for ſeveral years paſt upon various kinds of Linen, Habendaſhery, and Woollen Goods, lodged for competition there, have reſolved to give the following Premiums upon the articles under mentioned; to be lodged in the Hall on or before Tueſday the 24th day of December next, after which the preferences will be determined by Judges to be appointed by the Truſtees.

Art.		Premiums.
1.	For the beſt ten pieces of Linen, in imitation of the Ruſſian ſheeting, 39 inches broad, 36 yards long, and not exceeding 17 d. per yard in value,	L. 25 0 0
2.	For the beſt three ſuits of Diaper Linen, to be of patterns that never were before preſented at the Linen Hall,	20 0 0
3.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Chequered Linen for ſeamens ſhirting, not under 30 inches in breadth, nor under 80 yards in length, and not exceeding 8 d. per yard in value,	15 0 0
4.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid Linen,	5 0 0
5.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Stripped Muſlin,	20 0 0
6.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Muſlin Handkerchiefs, N. B. The muſlin goods may be of the ordinary breadths and lengths; and no objection will be found, though the cotton yarn of which they are made ſhall not have been ſpun in Scotland,	20 0 0
7.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Cloth made entirely of Cotton, for printing, to be of yarn ſpun in Scotland, not under 30 inches broad, nor under 25 yards in length, and to be not exceeding 1 s. 9 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
8.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	5 0 0
9.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Woollen Cloth, ſeven quarters broad, and made entirely from Scots wool,	20 0 0
10.	For the beſt ſix pieces of yard-wide Hunters Cloth,	20 0 0
11.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	10 0 0
12.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Black Calimancoe, 20 inches broad, 30 yards long, and not exceeding 1 s. 6 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
13.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Black Laſting for ſhoes, 20 inches broad, 30 yards long, and not exceeding 2 s. 6 d. per yard in value,	10 0 0
14.	For the beſt dozen fine Hats, not exceeding the price of one Guinea each,	10 0 0
15.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
16.	For the beſt dozen of Hats made entirely from materials of the produce of Scotland, and not exceeding the value of twelve ſhillings each,	10 0 0
17.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
18.	For the beſt dozen of Felt Hats, that is to ſay, made entirely from ſheep or lamb wool, and not exceeding three ſhillings each in value,	10 0 0
19.	For the ſecond beſt dozen of theſe hats,	5 0 0
20.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Long Ells or Serges, to be of the breadths and lengths uſually ſent to market,	10 0 0
21.	For ſecond beſt ſix pieces of the aforeſaid cloth,	5 0 0
22.	For the beſt ſix pieces of yard-wide Fine Flannel,	10 0 0
23.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of flannel,	5 0 0
24.	For the beſt ſix pieces of Stocking Cloth, for clothes, waiſtcoats, or breeches,	10 0 0
25.	For the ſecond beſt ſix pieces of ſtocking cloth,	5 0 0
26.	To the perſon who makes and preſents the beſt Drawing of any Machine uſed in the manufacture of linen, woollen, or cotton goods,	10 0 0
27.	To the perſon who draws and preſents the beſt Figure on deſign paper, for a Damaſk Pattern, not to be under nor exceeding one hundred deſigns by fifty,	10 0 0
	Total Premiums,	L. 300 0 0

No perſon or company will be allowed to gain more than one of theſe premiums.

Every perſon or company that has in former years gained three premiums under any of the before-mentioned articles, will be debarred from competing.

The Board reſerves to itſelf in all caſes a power of giving ſuch part only of any premium as the performance ſhall appear to deſerve; and in caſe of want of merit, no premium will be allowed.

Every competitor muſt lodge, alongſt with his goods, a ſealed note, expreſſing the manufacturer's name and deſignation; which will not be opened until the preferences are determined. And alongſt with every parcel of goods there muſt be alſo lodged an open unſealed invoice, mentioning the ſelling prices, without mentioning the maker's name.

All the goods muſt be completely dreſſed and finiſhed for ſale. And every competitor muſt, if required, produce ſatisfying evidence to the Truſtees, that the goods with which he competed were Scots manufacture, and every way in terms of the regulations herein contained.

By order of the Board,

ROB^T. ARBUTHNOT, Secretary.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 13th Sept. 1782.

By order of the Hon. COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

ON SATURDAY the 21ſt of September inſt. at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, at the Exciſe Warehouſe in LEITH, (purſuant to act of Parliament), The following Quantities of TEA, ſeized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	per lib.
5 Boxes, containing 419 libs. of BLACK TEA, appraiſed at	6 s. 6 d.
4 Ditto and 1 Bag, containing 373 libs. of ditto,	at 6 s.
4 Boxes, containing 220 libs. of ditto,	at 5 s.
Sundry parcels, containing 282 libs. of ditto,	from 2 s. 6 d. to 4 s.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of ſale, to be ſeen at the above-mentioned Warehouſe on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of ſale.

War-Office, September 7. 1782.

2d Troop of horſe grenadier guards, Guidon and Captain Charles Mercator Brome Walton is appointed to be Lieutenant and Captain, vice William Belford. Captain Harry Portal, of the 21ſt dragoons, to be Guidon and Captain, vice Charles Mercator Brome Walton.

1ſt Regiment of dragoons, Sir William Thomas Hanham, Bart. to be Cornet, vice William Hunt Grubbe.

7th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Joſeph Loſh to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Richmond Gale.

20th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Henry Richmond Gale to be Captain of a troop, vice Henry Yarburg.

21ſt Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant and Captain William Belford, of the 2d troop of horſe grenadier guards, to be Captain of a troop, vice Harry Portal.

2d Regiment of foot, Captain George Lord Strathaven, of the 9th dragoons, to be Captain of a company, vice Richard Rich Wilford. Lieutenant John Dockray, of the Weſtmoreland militia, to be Enſign, vice John Cole.

14th Regiment of foot, Captain Hugh Campbell, of the 94th regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Peter Burnet.

38th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Charles Mitchell, of the 22d dragoons, to be Captain of an additional company, vice Robert Chriſtie.

39th Regiment of foot, Enſign Phipps Gerard to be Lieutenant, vice William Hamilton.

47th Regiment of foot, Ambroſe Aubrey, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Dodge.

47th Regiment of foot, Thomas Sandus Hollingſworth, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Stephens.

52d Regiment of foot, Harcourt Maſter, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Paul Norris.

56th Regiment of foot, Robert Styles, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward John Fancourt.

88th Regiment of foot, Enſign Marmduke Peacocke to be Lieutenant, vice John Dobinſon. Volunteer Robert Bowen Myrie to be Enſign, vice Marmaduke Peacocke.

89th Regiment of foot, Serjeant-Major William Richards, of the 18th foot, to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Charles Cooke.

94th Regiment of foot, Enſign Andrew Williamſon to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Nutter Campbell. Lieutenant James Mylne to be Captain of a company, vice Alexander Hay. Enſign Henry Buxton to be Lieutenant, vice James Mylne. John Forbes, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Henry Buxton. Enſign Thomas Hardyman to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Caſtello. Volunteer James Francis Caſtello to be Enſign, vice Thomas Hardyman. Captain-Lieutenant Peter Burnet, of the 14th foot, to be Captain of a company, vice Hugh Campbell. Lieutenant George Roſe to be Captain of a company, vice Peter Burnett. Enſign Kenneth M'Kay to be Lieutenant, vice George Roſe.

99th Regiment of foot, Enſign George Savage, of the [illegible] to be Lieutenant, vice Rowland Haſelton.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, James Raitt, Gent. to be Enſign, vice David Wardrobe.

Lieutenant Honourable —— Granſtoune to be Captain of an independent company of foot, vice George Katenkamp.

Enſign John Montagu Clarke to be Lieutenant in the ſaid company, vice Honourable —— Granſtoune.

Lieutenant Eyre Evans Crowe, of the 95th regiment, to be Captain of an independent company of foot.

Captain Thomas Fletcher, of an independent company of invalids at Hull, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Guernſey, vice John Wilſon.

Captain John Wilſon, of an independent company of invalids at Guernſey, to be Captain of an independent company of invalids at Hull, vice Thomas Fletcher.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Thomas Cawley to be Chief Surgeon to the forces in the iſland of Jamaica, vice Edward Hotler.

From the London Papers, Sept. 9.

Madrid, Aug. 20. It is generally reported, that, immediately after the taking Gibraltar, a fleet will ſail from Cadiz to the Havannah, with a great body of land forces. However, as Great Britain continues to make advances towards a general peace, it is preſumed, that, if Gibraltar falls, the conditions will be eaſier, eſpecially as the Americans have left the Britiſh Miniſtry no hopes of a ſeparate one.

Paris, Sept. 1. M. de Bougainville is expected here today, by his uncle M. d'Arboulin de Richebourg. Some are ready to infer from that, that there will be no Court Martial held upon M. de Graſſe, but the inference does not appear juſt.

The Count d'Artois has had a ſlight indiſpoſition at Madrid. We are in hopes that his preſence will ſtifle the envy already diſplayed againſt the Duke de Crillon.

The enthuſiaſm which was at firſt conceived for the floating batteries, ſeems to be a little abated, and we have now very little confidence in them, as they will not keep ſteady while their artillery is diſcharging.

LONDON

A report was current yeſterday evening, that twenty regiments of foot, including thoſe already voted by the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, will be immediately ſent to the Weſt Indies, and that our ſquadron in thoſe ſeas, as ſoon as the hurricane months are over, will be augmented to ſixty men of war of the line, in order, by making one grand effort, to compel France and her allies to liſten to reaſonable terms of accommodation, ſhould ſhe ſtill perſiſt, on her part, to nouriſh in her envenomed breaſt ſuch ungenerous reſentments, and endeavour to eſtabliſh her own naval dominions on the ruin of that of Great Britain.

It is affirmed by ſome ſage politicians at the weſt end of the town, that the negociations at Paris have every appearance of being, at length, by the private perſonal good offices of the Emperor of Germany, put into a moſt happy train, equally predictive of giving content to all parties, and promoting a general peace.

The iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey have been of infinite ſervice to us, during the preſent war, becauſe they have done infinite miſchief to our enemies. It is a fact, that no fewer than threeſcore privateers, great and ſmall, have been fitted out by theſe two iſlands; and the ſucceſs they met with is almoſt incredible: A ſhip could not paſs well between them and France, without being ſeen; ſo that the privateers uſually went out, not ſo much to look for prey, as to ſeize upon prey already in view.

Every friend to poliſhed life and manners muſt with pleaſure reflect on a peculiar diſtinction which marks the preſent age; a friendly intercourſe, harmony, and free communication of knowledge, ſubſiſts between the learned men of all the countries of Europe, notwithſtanding ſome of the States, of which they are members, are hoſtile to each other. This amicable diſpoſition muſt greatly contribute to the advancement of knowledge and learning, and alſo have a powerful tendency to wear off thoſe illiberal prejudices and inveterate animoſities, which, to the misfortune of mankind, are but too frequent among perſons who do not form a part of the ſame particular community.

Madam de Pampadour prevailed upon Lewis XV. to change the object of the expences that were to ſerve for public rejoicings, by directing them to the augmentation of that moſt valuable ſpecies of riches, the number of his ſubjects; and, in purſuance of her plan, the King ordered ſix hundred thouſand livres, deſigned to be expended in fire-works, to celebrate the nativity of the Duke of Burgundy, to be diſtributed in marriage portions to a certain number of young women; and the Marſhal de Belleiſle computed, that if the ſame ſum was annually employed in the above manner, and the example was adopted throughout France, the marriages that would be ſolemnized in conſequence thereof, would yield every year twenty thouſand citizens to the monarchy.

HALFPENNY
SEMPER EADEM
HALFPENNY

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 10.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 10, 1782.

Extract of a letter from Captain Trollope, Commander of his Majesty's ship Rainbow, to Vice Admiral Lord Shuldham, dated at Plymouth, Sept. 7. 1782, and transmitted by his Lordship to Mr Stephens.

I BEG you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that we sailed from Plymouth on the 2d instant to join Commodore Elliot; and on the 4th, at four A. M. the isle of Bas bearing south six or seven miles, we discovered a sail to the westward, which we immediately gave chace to; at six perceived her to be a frigate; at seven, having got within gun-shot, began firing our bow chacers; at half past seven she hoisted a French ensign, and began firing her stern chace guns; at half past eight, being within hail, they luffed up, gave us a broadside, and struck their ensign; found her to be the Hebé French King's frigate, mounting 40 guns, 28 of which were French eighteen-pounders, and 360 men; had sailed from St Malo the day before with a convoy for Brest, which, during the chace, they being close in shore, got into Morlaix. She was commanded by Monsieur de Vigny, Capitaine de Vaisseaux, and of the Order of St Louis, who is slightly wounded; their Second Captain and four men killed; their wheel shot away, and foremast badly wounded, which is the only damage she received. She is completely rigged, and well provided with stores of all kinds, was the first time of her having been at sea. We fortunately have received no other damage than one man killed.

The utmost praise is due to Mr Lesly, the First Lieutenant, for his attention and activity, and also the officers and ship's company for their exertions during the chace; and I flatter myself they would have distinguished themselves had an opportunity offered. I have the honour to be, &c.

[illegible] Aug. 9. The plague, which had broken out here about twenty days ago, has been totally checked by the uncommon warm and dry weather which is now set in: The same effects have been produced at Ceres, and in the environs of Salonica; but the distemper still rages in Cuban Tartary, particularly at Taman, where great numbers of people have perished.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD's, *Sept.* 10.

Portsmouth, 8. Yesterday arrived at Spithead Admiral Milbank with the whole of his fleet: The same day part of the soldiers for Gibraltar embarked on board transports at this port. A signal was made this day for all the fleet to prepare for sailing. Wind E. S. E.

The Kent, Hall, from Cork to America, is taken and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Colonne, Nicol, for Gibraltar, has taken three prizes, viz. a schooner, from Cadiz to the Havannah, arrived at Sagres Bay; a polacre from Martinico to Marseilles, and a snow from Cadiz to the Havannah, after an engagement of an hour and half; both the latter are arrived at Faro.

The Mars privateer, of Jersey, has taken and sent into Mevagessey the French King's cutter Le Hazard Marie, from l'Orient to Guadaloupe, mounting 6 carriage guns, 4 swivels, and 22 men.

The Sally, Sibrel, from St Michaels to New-York, is taken by an American privateer, and carried into Salem.

The Polly, Kemp, for Newfoundland, was taken the 30th ult. off the Start, by a French privateer, who took out all the crew, except one man, who, with the assistance of some fishermen, brought her into Salcomb.

From the London Papers, Sept. 10.

LONDON

A daily paper, of yesterday, says, that Doctor Waters, of New York, in a letter to Mr Pepperel, now resident in this city, but formerly of the province of Massachussetts, relates, that, a few days before the date of his letter, advices were received by Sir Guy Carleton, informing him, that the provinces of Massachussetts, New Hampshire, and the new state of Vermont, had actually shaken off the authority of Congress, and that this information was brought into the city of New York by deputies appointed by their respective provinces, to treat for an accommodation with this country on the most liberal terms. This letter further adds, that great part of Connecticut had also declared for Government, and that deputies were every hour expected in New York, from other parts of the continent, to offer similar terms to the Commander in Chief. The cause of this sudden revolution, Dr Waters says, was owing to a jealousy entertained by the Americans, for some time past, of the growing power of the French, and to a very unpopular act, lately passed by the Congress, for raising the current supplies, which were not only enormous, but to be paid in specie.

In answer to the preceding article the letter annexed appeared in the same paper of this day.

To the EDITOR of the MORNING POST.

SIR,

HAVING been called upon, in your paper of yesterday, to communicate the contents of a letter said to have been received by me from a correspondent at New-York, I think it incumbent upon me to inform the public through the medium of your paper, that the letter alluded to, was not addressed to me, but to my brother Sir William Pepperell; at the same time, I think it my duty to declare, that I have heard the letter read, and though the contents are not entirely analogous to the information inserted in the Morning Post of yesterday, yet I have the peculiar satisfaction of assuring the public, that the intelligence received is of equal importance to the British empire. It is painful to me to be restrained from entering into particulars on this joyful occasion; but as my brother thought it indispensibly necessary to dispatch his correspondent's letter instantly to the Right Hon. Mr Secretary Townshend, I must request the public indulgence, until the pleasure of Government is known.

Sir William Pepperell received his letter late on Saturday evening. It came in the Carleton armed ship, lately arrived at Cork.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

ANDREW PEPPERELL.

Although it is an undoubted fact, as appears by Mr Pepperell's letter, that accounts have been received from New York of a great change in the sentiments of the Americans, yet the public will do well to suspend their opinion till an authentic account is given them by Government: For it has been remarked by many people who have been at New York since the troubles broke out, that they know less there of what is really going forward in that country than we do in England. All their intelligence is received from deserters or interested people, who make a merit of discovering wonderful secrets, or deceiving themselves by seeing through a false medium. Hence it has happened, that the great news we have frequently had from that quarter came to nothing; and we wish the present account may not evaporate in air, as others of equal importance have done before.

Yesterday morning dispatches were received by Government, said to be by the way of France, that the provinces of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and four other provinces, had declared to Congress, that they would withdraw their support, if they persisted in carrying on the war against Great-Britain with the assistance of the French troops. These dispatches were sent to the King at Windsor.

Yesterday, stocks rose half per cent. in consequence of the late important advices from New York.

Yesterday morning an officer arrived at the Admiralty from Portsmouth, who brought advice of Admiral Milbank, with his whole squadron, having joined the fleet at Spithead, before he came away. We are sorry, however, to mention, as another part of his intelligence, that it was generally believed, that the fleet would not sail for some days. This, as the wind is so very fair, may prove a most unfortunate delay, for if the present opportunity is lost, it is hard to know when such another opportunity may offer.

We hear through another channel, that to-morrow is absolutely fixed on for the departure of the grand fleet. We sincerely wish that an event so long wished for, may now be so very near; and, if the present favourable wind continues a little longer, we doubt not but the bravery of our officers and seamen, will soon make amends for the time lost by the dilatory conduct of our statesmen.

We cannot positively vouch it for a truth, but we have it from seeming good authority, that an express sent from the Admiralty to Lord Howe, late on Saturday night, was attacked at a considerable distance from town, by a number of ruffians, and robbed of all its dispatches, which are supposed to have been immediately sent off for France. If there be any truth in this matter, it may account for the detention of the fleet a few days longer; as it will be necessary to make fresh alterations in Lord Howe's plan of operations, as may deprive the enemy of any benefit from the former instructions.

The combined fleets have the most positive orders to prevent at any rate the English from relieving Gibraltar, as they depend more in tiring out the garrison by continual alarms than on any efforts of reducing that fortress by their guns or mortars. Every ship that can swim has received orders to repair to Cadiz; and even some of the French West India ships that were come home to be repaired are now on their way to the place of rendezvous, without ever having been in dock. This looks as if they were determined on an engagement; and though they greatly exceed us in number, as appears by the following lists, yet when we consider that England never sent out a fleet in better condition than that now on the point of sailing, it is not unreasonable to hope, that if there should be a battle, it will be *a proud day for Old England.*

Comparative view of the two fleets from the best intelligence:

Combined Fleet. Guns.		*English Fleet.* Guns.	
6	Ships of 110	2	Ships of 100, and upwards.
1	—— 96	6	—— 90
8	—— 80	4	—— 80
12	—— 74	13	—— 74
26	—— 70	1	—— 70
5	—— 64	7	—— 64
1	—— 60	2	—— 60
59 of the line.		35 of the line.	
2	—— 50	1	—— 50

On the Lisbon station.

1	——	50
2	——	44

In the above account are included four French and three Spanish ships lately returned from the West-Indies to be repaired, the four French being the best conditioned of nine ships arrived with different convoys from St Domingo.

A few days after the Duc de Crillon arrived at the camp of St Roche, while he was reconnoitering the works of the garrison with some general officers on horseback, a shell was thrown so near to the spot on which he stood, as to kill two of the attendants within six yards of that commander.

The Dutch do not appear to have any designs upon our coast, as there are no transports collecting in any of their ports for the embarkation of troops; neither have they, in fact, any troops to spare for a formidable expedition.

No advice was received last night of the arrival of the Baltic fleet; but as Government received yesterday very recent dispatches from some of the cruisers that are lying off the Texel, which mention that the Dutch fleet were in port, there are no doubts entertained for their safety. The wind is very fair for their coming home; and we hope this day will furnish the merchants with the agreeable intelligence of their arrival.

The ships that are arrived lately in the river from the north, make no part of the Baltic fleet that were at Elsineur, they being chiefly armed ships who have run without convoy.

Government are very anxious for some dispatches from Jamaica, to know the particulars relative to the sailing of the homeward-bound trade. The fleet shortly expected from that island is very valuable, and consist of upwards of 200 sail.

A Court Martial was on Saturday to have sat on Captain Waghorne, for the loss of the Royal George; but, on account of Admiral Milbank's arrival, it was put off to some future day.

Mr Spalding, surgeon of one of the Indiamen at Portsmouth, completed his diving bell, and went down on Friday evening to try it in the harbour, where he remained thirty-seven minutes under water, and found it answer perfectly well. Next morning, great numbers of dead bodies were taken up floating at Spithead, and it was generally supposed that the guns of the the Royal George, as she is an old ship, had made a breach in her side, and had opened a space for the people that were drowned between decks to float from her, and all day people were employed in picking up the dead, and burying them.

A vessel was sent out with the diving-bell, and made fast to the Royal George's mast-head, on Saturday morning; and, about ten oclock, to the great surprise and terror of the people in that vessel, the Royal George suddenly righted, with a great part of her masts, and half her ensign-staff, out of the water. At low water, Mr Spalding went into the diving-bell, with a negro man who had dived before, and when they were let down about five or six fathoms, one of the leather tubes (made for conveying down fresh air) burst, by the sewing giving way, so that he was obliged to make the signal to be drawn up again. It was believed, that as soon as the tube could be mended and strengthened, he would renew his attempt.

Few people are so sanguine as to expect that the Royal George can be weighed; but every one seems to be satisfied of the practicability of getting her guns, and some of her stores, and of conveying her out of the spot where she now lies, and where, if she was to be allowed to remain, she would in time form a bank that would occupy the anchorage of eight ships of the line, and be an infinite detriment to the road of Spithead.

In the time of King James the first, a vessel was contrived to be rowed under water, which carried a liquor that supplied the place of fresh air. The very extraordinary sub-marine boat, which had twelve rowers, was tried in the river Thames. With regard to a diving-bell, it is well known that the famous Dr Halley was in one of these machines upwards of an hour and a half. He was let down about twelve feet at a time. When at the bottom of the sea, he sent up by the air-barrel orders written with an iron pen on plates of lead, directing the people above how to move him from place to place.

The spirited exertion of Sir James Lowther, in favour of his country, (the individual who has offered a 74 gun ship, completely fitted out, manned, and victualled) will tend, more than any thing else could have done, to dissipate that temporary gloom, which the loss of the Royal George is said to have occasioned amongst the British tars; so that the noble acquisition of the LOWTHER *man of war* is in a manner doubly beneficial to the welfare of this country, where the language of despondency ought never to be heard whilst she can boast of an individual possessing the public spirit of a Sir James Lowther!

It is said, that though the tax for the current year in America amounted to four millions of dollars, only 16,000 dollars had been received in the month of July last, and that the colony of Connecticut had refused to pay any taxes to Congress in future.

It may be depended on, that the French Ambassador at the Hague lately consulted with some of the deputies of the States, on the practicability of a loan, which he was informed could not be complied with, owing to the great losses which had been sustained, and the heavy expences of the war.

The Moors find such an extravagant profit from all the goods they convey to Gibraltar, that every reliance may be placed on their supplies, while the wind favours their approaches; there is beside a motive of policy which governs them, in the relief they afford the British garrison, as they are fearful of Spain's getting possession of a fortress which may enable them to be very troublesome neighbours in future.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 9.

"Saturday morning arrived his Majesty's ships under the command of Admiral Milbank, from the north seas.

"The Surgeon on Saturday went down in the diving-bell, but after being under water a few minutes, one of the air pipes broke, which compelled him to give over for that day.

"On Saturday the Royal George most surprisingly righted, so much that half of her lower masts are now out of water. This circumstance is rather extraordinary; but some people think the lee side has given way, and that part of her guns and stores are gone overboard.

"A number of the unfortunate people who perished in the Royal George were taken up on Saturday and Sunday at Spithead, among whom is Mr Curry, a Lieutenant of marines. The Admiral is not yet found."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 10.

Bank Stock shut.	South Sea Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, —	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 56¼ a ⅜.	Ditto New Ann. 56¾ a ½.
3 per cent. red. shut.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Exch. Bills, 2 a 3 prem.
Long Ann. 16 11-16ths.	Navy Bills, 10¼ disc.
Short Ann. 1778, 14 a ⅞ 9-16ths.	Lot. Tick. 16 l. 7 s. 6 d. a 8 s.
India Stock, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 58¼.
3 per cent. Ann. —	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Bonds, —	Omnium, —

WIND AT DEAL,

SEPT. 9. E. N. E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 9.

Wheat, 32 s. a 52 s.	Boiling ditto, 26 s.
Fine ditto.	Tick Beans, 18 s. a 24 s.
Rye, 20 s. a 23 s.	Small ditto, 27 s.
Oats, 11 s. a 16 s. 6 d. a 17 s.	Tares, 20 s. a 25 s.
Barley, 18 s. a 20 s. a 22 s.	Fine Flour, 44 a 45 s.
Malt, 30 s. a 32 s.	Second Sort, ditto.
Grey Peafe, 20 s. a 25 s.	Rape Seed, 17 l. 10 s. per last.
White ditto, 24 s. a 25 s.	

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 10.

"This morning some dispatches were received from the Isle of Wight, by which we learn, that three large French frigates have been cruizing for two days in the Channel, in order, it is supposed, to intercept and watch the motions of our fleet.

"This morning, orders were sent to Cork, for the ships lately arrived there from New York not to sail for London until a convoy can be procured for them.

"Should Lord Shelburne have the good fortune to break the confederacy of the American States, and bring the major part of them to terms of accommodation and peace with Great Britain, he will be looked up to as one of the most useful Ministers this country was ever blessed with.

"It is confidently reported that Pepper Arden, Esq. is appointed Solicitor General, in the room of John Lee, Esq. resigned.

"The Lord Advocate for Scotland has taken the great house in Leicester-fields, late inhabited by the Widow Drummond, and which is now fitting up for the reception of his Lordship."

Extract of a letter received from an Officer on board the fleet, and read this day at Lloyd's, dated Sept 9.

"I take this opportunity of writing just to inform you, that I am in tolerable good health and spirits; and to acquaint you that I expect this will be the last I can possibly send you from this port; for we are now under positive sailing orders. We are expected to sail to-morrow; but, in my opinion, we shall not, as the ships and transports are not all collected that are to go under the command of our brave Lord Howe to Gibraltar.

P. S. "Rest yourself assured, we shall not sail these two days."

Extract of a leter from New York.

"What think you of peace with America? We are full of it here, and have our authority from head quarters; and it is said that some of the General's family has even asserted it will be short of independence. However, that is not my opinion, while Washington has got a man, or a shilling to pay one with. His prospects are by no means promising on that head. As the people in the four New England Provinces refuse paying taxes, the French troops from Virginia are as far to the northward as Morris town, on their way to head quarters, no doubt, to inquire of the New England-men the reason why they refuse to support the war, as they were the means of first beginning it? Should the North and South Provinces get a wrangling, I think

it will soon be over with them, and peace be again restored to this unhappy land."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New York, July 20.

"The people in this country are in open rebellion against one another. Their conduct is much as it was in the beginning. They have their mobs, stopped the courts in the county of Berkshire, and other counties in the Massachusets; liberated prisoners from goal, rescuing their cattle from the hands of civil officers, when taken for taxes, &c. and we flatter ourselves, the rebellion is almost at an end, provided they do not receive fresh encouragement from certain people on your side the water."

On Wednesday were married, at Gartlener's Hall, near Edinburgh, Edward Fraser, Esq; of Relig, to Miss Jane Fraser, youngest daughter of the late William Fraser, Esq; of Belnain.

His Majesty's commission has come down here, appointing James Traill, Esq; younger of Hobbister, Advocate, Sheriff-depute of the shires of Caithness and Sutherland, in place of John Sinclair, Esq; resigned.

This day, came on the election of Deacons of the fourteen incorporated Trades of this city, when the following Gentlemen were chosen:

Mess. William Inglis, Surgeons.
John Taylor, Goldsmiths.
Thomas Greig, Skinners, continued.
William Ritchie, Furriers.
William Fraser, Hammermen, continued.
William Brodie, Wrights, continued.
George Chalmers, Masons, continued.
Thomas Hunter, Tailors, continued.
William Young, Baxters, continued.
James Robertson, Fleshers, continued.
Macduff Hart, Cordners.
William Forrester, Weavers.
John Douglas, Wawkers, continued.
Robert Wemyss, Bonnetmakers, continued.

Thursday, the following gentlemen had the degree of Doctor of Medicine conferred upon them by the University of Edinburgh, after the usual private and public trials. The subjects of their Inaugural Dissertations are annexed.

OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr Richard Vaughan,	*De Rheumatismo.*
Mr George Daniell,	*De Cynanche Typho.*
Mr Phillip Holland,	*De Mente.*
Mr James Hutchinson,	*De Mutatione Febrium.*
Mr James Hare,	*De Syncope.*
Mr Andrew Marshall,	*De Tuenda Salute Militum.*

FROM IRELAND.

Mr Daniel Brian,	*De Affectibus Animi.*
Mr Samuel De Butts,	*De Aëris Affectibus.*
Mr Thomas Evory,	*De Febre Puerperarum.*
Mr Henry Garde,	*De Catarrho.*
Mr James Forsythe,	*De Pneumonia.*

On the 5th instant, the Reverend Robert Findlay, D. D. one of the ministers of Glasgow, was elected Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow, in the place of the late Dr Wright.

We hear from Falkirk, that the tryst for the sale of black cattle was held there on Tuesday last. They were very numerous, sold smartly, and at pretty high prices.

The Rebecca, ——; Commant, Smith; Tartar, Drummond; and Judith, Black, are arrived at New York from Jamaica.

The Mally, Sinclair, from Lisbon, is arrived at Newfoundland.

The Sir George Rodney, Ramsay, is arrived at New York from Lisbon.

Yesterday se'ennight, a fire broke out in a malt kiln at Parkhouse, belonging to Mr Findlay, which was happily got under without doing much damage, by the timeous application of the fire-engines from Glasgow.

Tuesday last, William Park, a collier in the coal-works of Provost Gray, Rutherglen, was killed by the fall of a pillar of coal at which he was working.

Same day, a shepherd, named Thomas Cassils, was found dead, having fallen over Allanrowie rock, in the parish of Finlay, which is upwards of 100 fathoms high, as he was going after his master's sheep.

In our paper of August 31. we gave an account of some Saxon coins, which were lately found in the island of Tyrie. As a supplement to that account, a gentleman of Glasgow, who has some of each, informs us, that they were found in an urn, in digging the foundation of an old wall, and that they are the pennies of the Kings *Athelstan, Eadmynd, Eadred, Eadwie,* and *Eadgar*, with *Re* or *Rex*, and other legends; those of Eadgar have sometimes *Anglie*, or *Anglorum*, and on the reverse various moneyers names; and almost all of them of different dies or stamps. The intrinsic value of them is about three-pence sterling.

A correspondent remarks, that the Public is equally indebted to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have planned the new militia-bill, and those who have led the way to associate for the defence of this corner of the kingdom. The last mentioned plan will furnish volunteer corps ready for our defence, while the intended bill undergoes the discussion of Parliament; for surely, at this most critical period, it would be highly imprudent to remain inactive, waiting the uncertain fate of a bill, while almost the whole of the British navy may be employed in foreign service, which is the time when depredations are most to be dreaded, and ought to be guarded against as much as possible. No defence can be less oppressive than volunteers, or cheaper than serving at their own expence. The service of the one is certain and immediate, suited to the exigencies of public affairs; the other distant and uncertain, as depending on the pleasure of Parliament. If the bill passes into a law, a clause might be introduced for allowing substitutes as in England, which perhaps may make it meet with less opposition from this part of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, Sept. 12.

"For twelve or fourteen days past we have had fine warm weather, which (notwithstanding former appearances) affords the prospect of a plentiful crop. The wheat harvest is go forward very rapidly. Several fields of barley and pease have been cut down in this neighbourhood, within these few days."

Extract of a letter from Stewarton, September 9.

A very alarming and melancholy accident happened in this place: A young lad, about sixteen years of age, was bit by a small terrier dog, about six weeks ago; but, having no suspicion of the dog's being mad, no means were used to prevent the bad effects of it. Within these two weeks the dreadful symptoms of the hydrophobia began to appear in a violent manner, and he became very unmanageable. No relief could be given him, and he died in that mournful and melancholy situation.

"Upon Wednesday night, the 4th instant, Mr Robert Gardner, merchant in this place, coming home from Glasgow, was thrown from his horse near Calcoats, and so much bruised that he only survived a few hours. His horse was got upon the road by some company that came up. They had passed by him; but, on finding the horse, they went directly back, and found him lying on the road. He has left a disconsolate widow and four children."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 7.

"For some time past the weather has proved as remarkably fine as we have remembered for many years, both for ripening and gathering in the harvest; and we have the pleasure to hear from various parts of the country, that, notwithstanding the bad weather that was some time ago, yet still there is every appearance of a most plentiful season, for which we cannot be sufficiently grateful to the all-bountiful Providence.

"The principal officers of the Household are mostly all arrived. The gentleman who presides in that department is a Mr Freemantle, the chief steward to Lord Temple's vast estates in England. Mr Freemantle is already appointed Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Peers, worth about 1200l. *per annum*, to which his brother is Deputy. One of his sons is also an Aid-de-Camp."

To the Printer of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

SIR,

I WAS glad to observe, some weeks ago, that a meeting of Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the first rank, had been held at Edinburgh, to take into consideration the defenceless state of Scotland, and that they had appointed a Committee to draw up the Plan of a Bill, to be presented to the county meetings for their approbation. To take up the measure again, so soon after the defeat of the late attempt in Parliament, discovered that there were still some remains of national spirit in the breasts of those Gentlemen, and that they would not tamely submit to let their country continue a nursery for soldiers and sailors, while their coasts were left open to the depredations of every petty corsair. To offer their Plan to the examination of the Counties was decent and becoming in them; and though it is not probable, that in meetings of men of such various interests, sentiments, and prejudices, there will be any thing near an unanimous concurrence, yet such a view of the subject may be obtained by the Minister, as will enable him to judge, whether or not it will be proper for him to adopt it as a measure of state. In such a case, the general sense of public-spirited and liberal-minded men ought to guide the councils of the State; while the prejudices of the shallow multitude, of whatever rank, as well as the opinions of the selfish and sordid, who have an unconquerable aversion to trouble or expence of any kind, except where they can see an obvious personal interest, should be totally disregarded.

I have considered *the Sketch of this Bill, and the Explanation of its Principles*, with the greatest care; and I am thoroughly convinced, and, I think, able to demonstrate to any impartial man, that it is by far the best plan of internal defence that has ever yet been presented to the Public. I speak with confidence, because a few years ago, immediately after the fatal affair of Saratoga, when there was an association of no less than 400 volunteers in this city of Aberdeen (so imprudently discouraged in its very beginning by Government) I had occasion to turn my thoughts on the laws of Scotland relative to Fencible-men, and to study all the plans of national defence that have been in agitation for twenty-five years past.

I am old enough to remember what general indignation was excited when the first Scotch Militia Bill, on the same plan with that established in England, was rejected by Parliament in the year 1760 or 1761. At that time, this was truly a national affront; for it was then the opinion of the Public, that the English Militia was a most constitutional and salutary measure; and therefore it was held to be highly unjust, to refuse a similar institution to Scotland, which, by the articles of Union, had a right to an equal extension of privileges. The affront was then aggravated by the groundless assertion, that we were not fit to be trusted with arms. But, on the failure of all the subsequent attempts, the case was very different; for it was found from experience, that the English Militia had not answered the expectation of the sanguine Patriots who had carried through the Bill, but had been depraved into a standing army, at the greatest possible expence to the nation. I, therefore, with many others, thought we had made a very happy escape, when, in the year 1778, instead of a Militia on the old plan of the Bill for Scotland, it was agreed that a few regiments of Fencibles should be raised by some of our Nobility, which were accordingly raised; for, as far as their numbers extended, they constituted an immediate defence, exactly similar to as many regiments of the standing army, with the advantage, perhaps, of officers of higher rank, though not animated with the prospect of preferment, nor of half pay: But yet, were the Fencibles equal in numbers to the proposed militia, that is, were they 6000 men on the English plan, they would prove but a very inadequate defence to this country, were it seriously attacked. The great extent of our coasts must occasion their being divided in small bodies. Before they could assemble, an invading enemy might do infinite damage. But supposing they were able to meet him in a large body, the fate of the kingdom would depend upon a single defeat: no resource would be left, and the people would be no better than sheep in the hands of their enemies.

I admit, that such an attack is not very probable, when all circumstances are considered; but in a plan of national defence, that is to be the bulwark of the state for ages to come, every possible chance should be foreseen, and provided against; and, in that view, there is nothing completely adequate, but the *general spirit and manhood of the people*. To revive and preserve that spirit, *the Sketch of a Bill for better ordering the Fencible men in Scotland* appears to me, in its outline, to be the best possible plan. In it, all the capital defects of the English Militia are avoided, viz. substitution, the embodying them for years without necessity, and immoderate expence; in place of which, *every man, of the Fencible age, and who is otherwise qualified*, is to be taught the platoon exercise at his leisure hours only; to assemble with his corps twice a-year, for five or six days at most, at such seasons as can least interrupt labour; for which days he is to receive pay, and never to be embodied and called out to service, but on actual rebellion or invasion. At the end of a year he is to be dismissed to make way for others, who are to be balloted in their turns; and will not be liable to be called on for many years after.

In this way it is, that the new *Plan for better ordering the Fencible men in Scotland* provides, at the least possible expence, that all the Fencible men of the country may, in ten or twelve years, be taught as much of the use of the musket as some of our best officers in the army think at all material for a militia man; and tho' they will not be complete soldiers, according to the modern idea; yet, without diminishing labour, they will constitute an impregnable bulwark for the defence of their country at hom, while they prepare an inexhaustible nursery of young men to fight her battles in her armies abroad.

How much higher must every man rise in his own estimation, who is admitted to an institution, which, at the expence of a few spare hours for one year of his life, will qualify him ever after for the defence of his country? This part of education I hold to be an inherent right in all men who are free, however much it may be withdrawn as an object of their wishes, as well as with-held from their possession, by the cunning of the powers that govern, even in free countries; for of what avail are all our boasted liberties, if we have not the skill or the manhood to defend them? Now that a military school is opened to the nation, by the late magnanimous law, it will be infatuation indeed if we do not avail ourselves of the confidence of the Legislature, and raise this part of his Majesty's dominions to an equal degree of respect and consequence with the other parts of them. While we *remain hewers of wood and drawers of water* to the other tribes, we may possibly be safe under their protection, but we must be despicable in their eyes.

I mentioned the laws of Scotland relative to fencible men; and, to shew you how much the present *Sketch of a bill*, &c. coincides with the spirit of these ancient laws that are still in force, I send you an extract of them, drawn up three or four years ago, when our band of Volunteers, for the defence of this city, was in agitation, that, if you think proper, you may offer it to the Public *. The plan is likewise an improvement upon, and extension of, the late law referred to above, which passed last session of Parliament, for the encouragement of Volunteers to form themselves into corps for the defence of the coast; for it shuns, or renders void, all the dreaded inconveniencies of that law, by the impartial distribution of arms thro' all parts of the country; by the appointment of officers of fortune, under a legal description; and, by a general compulsature that will fill the ranks with virtuous and sober citizens and husbandmen, in place of the idle, the factious, and licentious: while, at the same time, by leaving this respectable force, in its use and application, entirely in the hands of the Sovereign, it must raise perfect confidence and security in the breasts of all peaceable and loyal subjects.

I cannot conclude my letter, without expressing my surprise at a clause annexed to an account given in one of the Edinburgh news-papers of last week, of a band of Volunteers now raising in that city by the Marquis of Graham, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen of high rank. This clause states the *new Plan for regulating the Fencible men*, &c. as *oppressive* to the country. It is impossible for me to conceive that this clause was added with the knowledge and consent of the Noblemen at the head of the *Caledonian Band*—they must be better acquainted with the nature of the plan. I must take the liberty to say, however, that it has been owing to that partial, narrow, and jealous spirit which, seems to have dictated the clause in question, that so many schemes for the improvement, the honour, or the defence of this country, have hitherto proved abortive.

I am, Sir,

Aberdeen, Sept. 9, 1782.

Your most humble servant,

NESTOR.

* This Extract we are obliged to defer till our next.

We are sorry, still, to be under the necessity of delaying the insertion of THE FIFTH LETTER *from an* OLD FREEHOLDER; *as well as several other of our Correspondents favours.* THE FIFTH LETTER *will certainly appear in our next.*

SEALOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

Sept. 12. Industry, Duncanson, from Alloa, with malt.
John, Sheriff, from Leith, with wheat.
Fernit, Richardson, from Lynn, with grain.
Carolina, Biorrensen, from Norway, with deals.
Success, Ferrier, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.
Jean, Brown, ditto.
13. Elisabeth, Robertson, from Dundee, with grain.
Glasgow Packet, Hanton, from ditto, with sundries.

SAILED,

13. Mercury, Davidson, for Leith, in balast.
Nelly, Tulloch, for ditto, with aquavitæ.
Success, Adamson, for Dysart, in balast.
Barbara Gray, Anderson, for Alemouth, ditto.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 9. Menny, Duncan, from the Isle of Mann, with herrings.
Mary, Smith, from Lochryan, with ditto.
Sally, M'Farlane, from Liverpool, in ballast.
Lovely Nancy, Johns, from Conway, with timber.
Eleonora, Clark, from Liverpool, in ballast.
Jeanie, Ferguson, from the Highlands, with herrings.
10. Janet and Jean, M'Donald, from Campbelton, with kelp.
11. Peggy, M'Lachlan, from Whitehaven, with iron ore.

SAILED,

10. Sally, Boyd, for Bristol, with goods.
11. Sinclair, M'Millan, for Campbelton, with goods.
Sisters, Lang, for Drogheda, with coals.
Peggy, Kilpatrick, for Belfast, with ditto.
12. Sisters, Hunter, for Tortola, with goods.
May, Law, for Dublin, with ditto.
Oburn, M'Donald, for Belfast, with coals.

SEQUESTRATION—Alexander Bain merchant in Greenock.

JUST imported from Zetland, and to be sold by ROBERT STRONG and SON, Leith,

A Parcel of Ling, Cod, Tusk, and Saith Fish.

Also, Zetland BUTTER and OIL, in barrels.

Commissions from the country will be duly attended to.

TO BE SOLD AT LINLITHGOW,

FOUR CARPET LOOMS, with a Warping-Mill and Twine-Mill, and other Utensils, for carrying on that business, all as good as new. The town of Linlithgow is remarkably well situated for that branch of business, and well supplied with wool from the extensive skinneries of that place; and house rents are very moderate.

Any whom this may suit will please to apply to James Buncle wright in Linlithgow, who will treat with them.

By order of Sir JOHN STUART of Allanbank, Bart. Convener of the shire of Berwick.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a General Meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Proprietors of said shire, is to be held at Greenlaw upon Tuesday the first day of October next, to take under consideration the Sketch of a Bill proposed to be laid before Parliament, for having a National Defence established in Scotland; as also, the Resolutions of several other counties, and of their Committee, with respect to nominal and fictitious qualifications for voting at elections of Members of Parliament; and lastly, the necessary alterations of the law, with respect to Distilleries in Scotland.

BORROWSTOUNNESS BOUNTY
FOR SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN,
To his Majesty's Ship GRAMPUS,
Under the Command of the Right Hon. LORD CRANSTOUN.

SOME Gentlemen in Borrowstounness have agreed to give the following Bounty, over and above the like Bounty given by the Countess of Hopetoun, and all other Bounties, to any in the county of Linlithgow, who shall appear between and the 1st of October next.

Thirty Shillings for every able Seaman.

Twenty Shillings for every ordinary Seaman, and

Ten Shillings for every able Landman, to be paid when the King's, and the Countess of Hopeton's bounties are certified to be paid, on applying to Mr John Cowan, bailie of Borrowstounness.

N. B. The Grampus is a new ship, building at Liverpool, to be launched in a few days, and Lord Cranston, her commander, is one of those, who, by his spirited conduct, so distinguished himself on the glorious 12th of April last, as did the highest honour to Scotland.

THE Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased Mr ROBERT FLEMING Printer, having now made up a state of Mr Fleming's affairs, requests a meeting of his Creditors in the Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 25th curt. at one o'clock, to lay this state before them, that they may concert proper measures for the payment of Mr Fleming's debts.

☞ By mistake, the above meeting was advertised for Wednesday the 18th instant.

Advertisement to Creditors.

NOTWITHSTANDING repeated advertisements, several of the Creditors of ARCHIBALD FLETCHER, younger of Bernice, have not lodged their grounds of debt in the hands of the Trustees. It is now requested that such of the said Creditors as have not already done so, will lodge their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity on the extent of their claims, in the hands of Niel M'Gibbon, or Robert Findlay, writers in Inveraray, the trustees, on or before the first day of October next. With certification to such as do not, that they will be cut out of all share of the funds in the hands of the said trustees.

Not to be repeated.

FOR GARDENERS.

To be LET for Garden Ground, and entered to immediately, or at Martinmas next,

THE INCLOSURES of WEST GRANGE, consisting of about an acre and a half English measure; together with the under storey of the house.

The ground is thoroughly inclosed with stone and lime walls lately repaired, and is only about a mile distant from the cross of Edinburgh.

For particulars, enquire at James Laidlaw writer in Edinburgh.

To be LET betwixt and Martinmas next,

THE Lands and Estate of CRUIVIE, situated in the parish of Logie, and county of Fife, about two miles from the ferry to Dundee, five from Cupar, and the same distance from St Andrews.

This estate contains about 400 arable acres, besides upwards of 60 acres of rich meadow, and a very considerable extent of good pasture, affording one of the best sheep-walks in the county. The arable ground is partly a strong clay, partly a light dry soil, remarkably adapted to green crops; and the meadows (which are now in a state of nature) may be drained at a small expence, and will then for many years produce immensely. There are a number of cottaries on the ground, which give a tenant command of labourers at all times, and enable him to dispose of the remote parts of the outfield ground to great advantage.

Every encouragement will be given by the proprietor, by building, draining, or inclosing; and tenants of stock and industry will find this estate an object worthy their attention.

Proposals in writing, for all or any part of the above, may be sent betwixt and the end of September, to Mr Anstruther Advocate, Edinburgh; and such as are not accepted of will be concealed.

N. B. The proprietor would incline that a proportion of the rent was paid in victual.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised, or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet Edinburgh

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SALE OF LANDS IN LINLITHGOW SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of September curt. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands of MID and EASTER MIDSEAT OF FULLSHIELLS, lying in the parish of Whitburn and county of Linlithgow, and presently possessed by Robert Hamilton, at the yearly rent of 50 l. sterling.

This farm consists of about 150 Scots acres, all arable, and partly inclosed and planted. It holds of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess-books at 137 l. 1 d. Scots.

The tenant will show the lands, and for other particulars apply to James Gray senior, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a private bargain.

LANDS OF ADAMTOUN.

TO be SOLD at Ayr, in the house of Mr Wharton vintner there, on Thursday the 3d of October 1782, at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of ADAMTOUN, and Ten Acres or thereby of Land, part of the great meadow called SANQUHAR BOGUE, lying in the parishes of Monkton and St Evox, and shire of Ayr, and within five miles of the boroughs of Irvine and Kilmarnock, and three of Ayr.

As also, The SUPERIORITP of the Lands of Goldring, Crookside, Hillhouse, Ladykirk, and Ladylands; and the Patronage of the parish of Monkton.

The estate is of a very rich quality, lies exceedingly compact, and is properly inclosed and subdivided with ditches and hedges, which are in a thriving condition. The yearly rent of the said estate, valuing the lands in the proprietor's natural possession at a reasonable rate, is about 421 l. sterling.——On the estate there are 40 acres of natural wood, which will very soon be ready for cutting; besides which, there are a considerable number of very old trees, properly disposed around a commodious modern mansion-house, judiciously situated, and commanding an extensive prospect of a fertile and well-cultivated country, the frith of Clyde, island of Arran, and rock of Ilsa; and, at a proper distance from the mansion-house, there is a very good kitchen-garden and orchard, well stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for the member of Parliament for the shire of Ayr.

The progress of write to the estate are perfectly clear, and may be seen in the hands of Thomas Adair clerk to the signet; to whom, or to John Boswell writer in Ayr, any intending to purchase may apply for further particulars.

NEUTRAL SHIP for St THOMAS.

THE DANISH SNOW CHRISTIAN and KAREN, Andreas Anderson master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, for the *Danish* Island of St Thomas, and is expected to be clear to sail about the 1st October. Such as are inclined to embrace the present favourable opportunity of transporting goods to that island, are requested to apply immediately to Hamilton, Maciver, and Co. merchants in Greenock, or to Martin and Kerr merchants in Leith.

The Christian and Karen is a stout vessel, and completely manned with Danish seamen.

FALKIRK TRYST.

THE MARKET at CRIEFF being on Thursday the 10th day of October next, and the Tryst at Falkirk being usually held the second day after the Crieff Fair, but happening this year on Saturday, the Dealers have resolved, and give intimation, that the next TRYST is to be held FALKIRK on Monday the fourteenth day of October next.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 6th December 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS, as

formerly advertised, lying in the parishes of Dalton and Lochmaben, (except the lands of Upper Dormont and Pleacairn in Dalton parish, now sold) to be exposed altogether, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices aftermentioned, viz.

The whole remaining estate will be exposed at 13,200 l.; and, if it does not sell in cumulo, it will then be divided into lots or parcels thus, viz.

LOT. I. The Farm of HARTHWOOD, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and 12 hens; holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds valued and exhausted, to be exposed at 1200 l.

There is some full grown wood on the lands, also a limestone quarry lately discovered, and new opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country.

LOT II. The WHOLE ESTATE in the parish of Dalton, (Upper Dormont and Pleacairn excepted) with the Patronage of the parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 13,000 l. and, if not sold, will be divided into three parcels, and exposed thus, viz.

PARCEL I. The Lands of MEIKLE DALTON, (excepting Pleacairn) and KIRKWOOD, with the Patronage of the parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 288 l. of neat rent; to be exposed at 5800 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and outhouses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family; and, besides the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and garden of considerable value, there is 90 acres of wood land not rentalled, whereof about 30 acres is young wood very thriving, the remainder was sold at 740 l. in June last, and is now cutting.

2. The Lands of HOLMAINS DAM, LITTLE DALTON, MILL thereof, KIRKHILL, AMAGIL, BUTTERWHAT, and part of MOUSEWALD COMMON, all holding of the Crown, and containing about 1211 acres, and paying presently about 261 l. of neat rent; to be exposed at 5300 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marle on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood-land not rentalled. The woods, at last cutting in 1767, sold for 750 l. and having been since well kept, are now very thriving. When the current tacks of the lands of Holmains expire in 1784, a rise of 50 l. or thereby is expected.

3. The LANDS called FOURTEEN ACRES, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 29 l. 8 s. 6 d. of neat rent, to be exposed at 700 l.

The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there will also be SOLD by roup, the SUPERIORITY of the Lands after-mentioned, to be exposed, for the encouragement of purchasers, at very low prices, in the Lots following, viz.

LOT I. The SUPERIORITY of the Seven-Merk Land of Pearsbiehall, called *Craigbouse Steads* and *Midgebrae*, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardsons, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

LOT II. The SUPERIORITY of the Three-Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandath, belonging in property to Johnston, presently under judicial sale, at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

LOT III. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of Rammerscailis, belonging in property to Mr Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3 s. 4 d. in augmentation of the rental.

LOT IV. The SUPERIORITY of the Forty-Shilling Land of Cockethill, also belonging in property to Mr Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 100 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

LOT V. The SUPERIORITY of the Five-One-Half-Merk Land of Raffells, Robbiewhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Carruthers of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet, will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale.—And John Johnston at Shilliehill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands. Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time for paying the price.

JUDICIAL SALE OF TULLOCHCURRAN.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 11th day of December 1782, between the hours of four and six afternoon, within the Parliament or New Session-house, Edinburgh,

The Whole LANDS and ESTATE belonging to ALEXANDER RATTRAY of Tullochcurran, all lying in the parish of Kirkmichael and shire of Perth, in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of CUTTALONY, with the pertinents, whereof the proven gross rental is 32 l. 19 s. 6 d.; and the upset price thereof, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	L. 619	3	2	4-12ths
LOT II. Land of WESTER ENNOCH, with the teinds and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 15 l. 13 s. 4 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	341	11	11	4-12ths
LOT III. Lands of BALNALD, with the teinds and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 11 l. 4 s. 8 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	254	13	9	
LOT IV. Lands of DALNABRECK, and pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 9 l. 7 s. 10 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	193	4	10	3-12ths
LOT V. Lands of DALNAGAIRN, with the pertinents, the gross proven rental whereof is 18 l. 16 s. 5 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	357	1	9	8-12ths
Lot VI. Lands of DOWNIE MILL, and MILL, with the pertinents; the gross proven rental whereof is 21 l. 19 s. 10 d.; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	435	3	2	
Lot VII. Lands and Mill of TULLOCHCURRAN, with the pertinents; the gross proven rental whereof is 52 l. 16 s. 2 d. 8-12ths; and the upset price, at 25 years purchase, after all usual deductions, is	1098	15	11	8-12ths
Total upset price of the lands,	L. 3299	14	8	3-12ths

Besides other advantages attending these lands, there is upon great part of them some wood, and particularly a deal of Larch, no part of which is valued or brought into the gross rental.

The title-deeds, proven rentals, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the office of Thomas Bruce depute-clerk of session, or in the hands of Adam Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to further particulars.

The ESTATE of GLINS in Stirlingshire,
And SEVERAL HOUSES in Glasgow.

UPON Wednesday the 2d day of October next, at 12 o'clock forenoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, there will be exposed to sale by public roup,

All and whole the Lands and Estate of COLQUHOUN GLINS, and SUPERIORITIES of the Lands of Easter Glins, and of Wester Culmore.

The tenants pay cess, stipend, sallary, and other public burdens; and the present free rental, as mentioned in former advertisements, is about 220 l. Sterling.

The estate is already half way inclosed and subdivided, and the remainder may be easily accomplished, there being free-stone quarries in every part thereof, which will be a great rise of rent.

The whole is very improveable, and may be carried on at an easy rate, there being inexhaustible lime quarries near by. It lies in the middle of a sporting country, a little south of the great road betwixt Stirling and Dunbarton, and within seven computed miles of Stirling, within two of the market and post-town of Kippon, and a little more from the bridge of Frew, over Forth. It affords a sufficient freehold qualification in Stirling county; and the lands being low valued, the cess and public burdens bear a light proportion to the rent. There is an excellent mansion-house and garden in the middle of the estate, both in modern taste, and in good order. The office-houses are also commodious, and lately built at much expence, and are in the best repair.

The conditions of sale, and title-deeds of the estate of Glins, to be seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling; and the estate will be shown by Robert Kay or William Robertson at Glins.

As also, upon Thursday the 10th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Glasgow, there will be sold by public roup, the SEVERAL HOUSES and PERTINENTS in the city of Glasgow, that lately pertained to Mr Buchanan of Glins, which will be shown on calling for Mr Thomas Buchanan writer in Glasgow, in whose hands the title-deeds are, and who will commune with any person inclining to purchase.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c.
IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.
Upset Prices Reduced.

TO be SOLD by roup, or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Thursday the 5th of December 1782, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAWS, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the united parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire foresaid. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaws, do not sell together, they will be exposed in the following lots, and, for the encouragement of offerers, at the following low upset prices:

LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 43,000 l.
LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 1550 l.
LOT III. The Lands and Estate of SHAWS, at 6300 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the free rent for the year to Whitsunday 1781, after deduction of public burdens, was about 1800 l. exclusive of the lime-quarries.

The Woods upon this estate are extensive and valuable, consisting of about 270 acres, whereof 180 is mostly oak, one half twenty years old, the other lately cut; 50 is firs and other timber near and around the mansion-house, all full grown, being above 50 years old; and the remaining 40 acres is thriving plantations of young firs on the farms of Camphel and Lakehead. The oak woods, at the last cutting, sold for above 2300 l.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of the Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition, which, besides affording a noble fund for improving the estate, has, for a number of years past, yielded several hundred pounds of clear annual profit.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing on the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, from which coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from the village of Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufactures of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof above 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects for payment of small feu-duties; and the proprietor has right to the tithes.

The Farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected between the barony of Closeburn and the lands of Shaws; it is a very large and a very improveable farm, consisting of 429 acres, orthereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 13 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a very cheap bargain; and since that time about 220 l. has been laid out for building, inclosing, and liming.

The Lands of Shaws are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river; and they march with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains 900 acres or thereby, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and so almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture ground is reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The present rent of Byreholm and Bogrioch Park is 138 l. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1790; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, about twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will shew the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will also shew the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat and allow a reasonable time to pay the price.

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